

## APPENDIX A: LEGISLATION

### AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

An Act to establish the Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site. (83 Stat. 279)

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, in order to preserve in public ownership historically significant properties associated with the life of Lyndon B. Johnson, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire, by donation or by purchase with donated funds, such lands and interests in lands, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, at or in the vicinity of Johnson City, Texas, as are depicted on the drawing entitled "Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site Boundary Map", numbered NHS-LBJ-20,000 and dated September 1969, together with such lands as from time to time may be donated for addition to the site and such lands as he shall deem necessary to provide adequate public parking for visitors at a suitable location. The drawing shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. When acquired such site shall be known as the Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site.

SEC. 2. The Secretary shall administer the Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site in accordance with the Act approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), as amended and supplemented, and the Act approved August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.), as amended.

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated not more than \$180,000 to provide for the development of the Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site.

Approved December 2, 1969.

#### *Legislative History*

House Report No. 91-636 (Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs).  
Senate Report No. 91-364 (Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs).  
Congressional Record, Vol. 115 (1969):

Aug. 13: Considered and passed Senate.

Nov. 17: Considered and passed House, amended.

Nov. 19: Senate concurred in House amendment.

# AMENDATORY LEGISLATION

94 STAT. 3540

PUBLIC LAW 96-607—DEC. 28, 1980

## TITLE VI

### LYNDON B. JOHNSON NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

SEC. 601. The Act entitled "An Act to establish the Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site", approved December 2, 1969 (83 Stat. 274) is amended—

16 USC 410kk

(1) in the first section, by changing "by donation or by purchase with donated funds" to "by donation or by purchase with donated or appropriated funds" and by changing "drawing entitled 'Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site Boundary Map', numbered NHS-LBJ-20,000 and dated September 1969" to "drawings entitled 'Boundary Map, Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park', numbered 447-40,008B and 447-40,000A, and dated January 1980";

16 USC 410kk-2

(2) in section 3, by changing "not more than \$680,000 to provide for the development of" to "such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, but not more than \$4,100,000 for development and not more than \$1,400,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests therein for"; and

16 USC 410kk.  
401 kk-1,  
401kk-2. 461  
note

(3) by changing "National Historic Site" whenever it appears to "National Historical Park".

## APPENDIX B: SECTION 7 CONSULTATION WITH THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Ecological Services Field Office  
10711 Burnet Road, Suite 200  
Hartland Bank Bldg.  
Austin, Texas 78758

JAN 26 1998

2-15-98-I-346

Leslie Starr Hart, Superintendent  
Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park  
P.O. Box 329  
Johnson City, Texas 78636

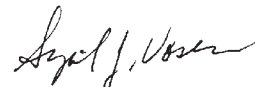
Dear Ms. Hart:

This responds to your letter, dated December 12, 1997, requesting a current list of federally listed threatened or endangered species and critical habitats, or special status species that might occur in the vicinity of Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park in Blanco and Gillespie County. Although Species of concern (SOC) are not afforded the same legal protection under the Endangered Species Act as federally listed species, they are included here for future planning purposes.

In addition to the information you requested, we have also enclosed a copy of "Threatened and Endangered Species of Texas," a publication that provides general life history, habitat, and distribution information for Texas' federally listed species. We have also included two, more detailed species excerpts from "Endangered and Threatened Animals of Texas" for the federally listed endangered black-capped vireo (*Vireo atricapillus*) and golden-cheeked warbler (*Dendroica chrysoparia*).

If we can be of any further assistance, please contact Dianne Williams at 512/490-0063.

Sincerely,

  
for Field Supervisor

Enclosures

## Enclosure

## Federally Listed Threatened and Endangered Species

This list represents species that may be found in counties throughout the state. It is recommended that the field station responsible for a project area be contacted if additional information is needed.

## DISCLAIMER

This County by County list is based on information available to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at the time of preparation, date on page 1. This list is subject to change, without notice, as new biological information is gathered and should not be used as the sole source for identifying species that may be impacted by a project.

(Edwards Aquifer County) refers to those six counties within the Edwards Aquifer region. The Edwards Aquifer underlies portions of Kinney, Uvalde, Medina, Bexar, Hays, and Comal Counties (Texas). The Service has expressed concern that the combined current level of water withdrawal for all consumers from the Edwards Aquifer adversely affects aquifer-dependent species located at Comal and San Marcos springs during low flows. Deterioration of water quality and/or water withdrawal from the Edwards Aquifer may adversely affect five federally-listed species and three proposed to be listed species.

Migratory Species Common to many or all Counties: Species listed specifically in a county have confirmed sightings. If a species is not listed they may occur as migrants in those counties.

American peregrine falcon	(E)	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>
Least tern	(E)	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>
Whooping crane	(E)	<i>Grus americana</i>
Bald eagle	(T)	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>
Piping plover	(T)	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>
Arctic peregrine falcon	(TSA)	<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>
Loggerhead shrike	(SOC)	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>
White-faced ibis	(SOC)	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>

**Blanco County**

Black-capped vireo	(E)	<i>Vireo atricapillus</i>
Golden-cheeked warbler	(E)	<i>Dendroica chrysoparia</i>
Loggerhead shrike	(SOC)	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>
Texas garter snake	(SOC)	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis annectans</i>
Texas horned lizard	(SOC)	<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>

Texas salamander	(SOC)	<i>Eurycea neotenes</i>
Canyon mock orange	(SOC)	<i>Philadelphus ernestii</i>
Hill Country wild mercury	(SOC)	<i>Argythamnia aphoroides</i>
<b>Gillespie County</b>		
Black-capped vireo	(E)	<i>Vireo atricapillus</i>
Golden-cheeked warbler	(E)	<i>Dendroica chrysoparia</i>
Whooping crane	(E)	<i>Grus americana</i>
Bald eagle	(T)	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>
Texas horned lizard	(SOC)	<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>
Texas salamander	(SOC)	<i>Eurycea neotenes</i>
Big red sage	(SOC)	<i>Salvia penstemonoides</i>
Edwards' Plateau comsalad	(SOC)	<i>Valerianella texana</i>
Hill Country wild mercury	(SOC)	<i>Argythamnia aphoroides</i>
Texas purple spike	(SOC)	<i>Hexalectris warnockii</i>

- E = Species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.  
T = Species which is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.  
TSA = Threatened due to similarity of appearance.  
SOC = Species for which there is some information evidence of vulnerability, but not enough data to support listing at this time.

## **APPENDIX C: COST ESTIMATES FOR ALTERNATIVES**

NOTE: A “class C” cost estimate is the most preliminary estimate the National Park Service develops. It is not based on any project-specific design; rather, it is based on costs for similar facilities at other locations and known construction cost trends. It may change considerably once design begins.



## **APPENDIX D: FUTURE RESEARCH, PLANS, AND STUDIES NEEDED**

### **CULTURAL RESOURCES**

Historic structure reports for buildings and structures, as necessary

Cultural landscape reports for both the LBJ Ranch and Johnson City districts

Archeological surveys and assessments of park lands

Ethnographic assessment of the LBJ Ranch district

Collections management plan

### **NATURAL RESOURCES**

Comprehensive parkwide integrated pest management plan

Baseline data on vegetation, invertebrates, and mammals

Aerial photography and Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping of geology, vegetation, soils, and hydrology

Water resource management plans and related implementation of monitoring programs

Study of water rights

Further study and research on methods to control bank erosion and water runoff

Inventory of threatened and endangered species



## APPENDIX E: BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON LYNDON B. JOHNSON NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

### HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF LYNDON B. JOHNSON

Lyndon Baines Johnson, the first of Sam Ealy and Rebekah Baines Johnson's five children, was born in a small ranch house along the Pedernales River in central Texas on August 27, 1908. Sam and Rebekah doted on their eldest child, but so close was Lyndon to his mother that her intense love and devotion became a great source of inspiration and resolve for him throughout his life. Rebekah, a former teacher, taught Lyndon the alphabet by age two and to read by age four. During the fall of 1912 the precocious four year old was enrolled at the nearby one-room Junction School, where his favorite memory was of sitting on the teacher's lap and reciting lessons. After several of the schoolchildren contracted whooping cough, and the school was closed in January, Johnson spent the rest of the school year at home.

The following September Sam moved his family 14 miles east to Johnson City, named for their forebears, where he pursued a career as a realtor and newspaperman. In 1917, Sam Johnson was elected to the third of his eventual six terms as a state legislator. Lyndon Johnson grew up listening to tales of Texas politics and earned pocket money at odd jobs such as shining shoes and picking cotton. After graduating from high school in 1924, at the age of 15, Johnson made his way to California to seek his fortune, despite the urgings of his parents that he continue his education. A year later, broke and dispirited, Johnson returned home to work on a road construction crew.

In 1927, after borrowing \$75 from the president of the Blanco Bank, Johnson enrolled in Southwest Texas State Teachers College at San Marcos, Texas. He worked his way through college, earning money as a janitor and office assistant, as well as editing the school paper and starring on the debate team. Though he dropped out of school for one year to teach at a small, predominantly Mexican-American school in southern Texas (where his concern for the poverty and circumstances of others deepened), Johnson ultimately graduated in 1930 with a Bachelor of Science degree. Following graduation, Johnson briefly taught high school in both Pearsall and Houston, Texas.

In 1931 Texas Congressman Richard Kleberg asked Johnson to serve as his private secretary in Washington, D. C. Johnson held this position for over three years, during which time he observed firsthand the innerworkings of Congress, and in 1933 he was elected speaker of the "Little Congress," an organization of congressional aides. During a trip home to Texas in September, 1934, Johnson met Claudia Alta "Lady Bird" Taylor. They were married in November, after a two-month whirlwind courtship.

On July 25, 1935, Johnson accepted President Franklin D. Roosevelt's appointment as the Texas Director of the National Youth Administration, a New Deal agency that arranged part-time employment for students enrolled in colleges and universities. After the death of Texas Congressional Representative James P. Buchanan in 1937, however, Johnson resigned his directorship to enter the special election called to fill Buchanan's seat. Elected as a staunch New Deal Democrat, Johnson served in the House of Representatives until 1949.

During his early years in Congress, Johnson devoted much of his time to rural electrification and public housing and was appointed to the Naval Affairs Committee at the request of President Roosevelt. Johnson also had an influential mentor in Congress — Sam Rayburn, the majority leader of the House of Representatives, who had served in the Texas state legislature with Johnson's father. But Johnson

required few, if any, lessons on how to broaden and strengthen his political base and standing with his (Texas) constituents. He ordered all letters to be answered by his staff on the day of their receipt, if feasible, and they would be replied to promptly no matter their request or content. He thus kept a firm hand on the pulse of the voters. He encountered no difficulty in maintaining the flow of federal funds into (his congressional). He made certain that the Colorado River dams and reclamation projects inaugurated by his predecessor were continued. Soil conservation projects and farm credit programs, including the first legislation aimed at helping black farmers, earned (his) enthusiastic support (NPS, Bearss 1984: 2).

When Texas Senator Morris Sheppard died during April 1941, Johnson ran as a candidate to fill the remainder of his term. Johnson was defeated by a narrow margin in a hard fought campaign, however, and returned to Washington to resume his congressional duties. The following year, after the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor, on December 7, 1941, he became the first member of Congress to volunteer for active military duty. Johnson served in the U.S. Navy until July 1942, when Roosevelt ordered all members of Congress serving in the armed forces to return to their legislative posts in Washington.

In 1948 Johnson again campaigned for a seat in the U.S. Senate. Criss-crossing Texas in a helicopter, an aircraft few people in Texas had even seen at the time, Johnson carried his message of rural electrification, soil and water conservation, federal housing assistance, and aid for teacher's salaries

to the people, land(ing) on courthouse squares, baseball fields, or in pastures and vacant lots to "meet folks who haven't seen a candidate for U.S. Senator" in years. "I like to get out and be with the people," Johnson told the press, "Texans don't want a Senator who is afraid to leave air conditioned hotel rooms and speak to" them (NPS, Bearss 1984: 43).

In the November general election, Johnson won the Senate seat by a two-to-one margin. As a Senator, Johnson's ceaseless capacity for hard work, his attention to detail, and his skillful powers of persuasion at reconciling diverse, and often contentious, viewpoints enabled him to quickly rise to the upper echelon of party leadership. In 1951, at the age of 42, Johnson became the youngest man ever to hold a position of Senate leadership, when his fellow Democratic Senators elected him the majority whip. Two years later Johnson was elected minority leader of the Senate and achieved national acclaim as chairman of the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee, the watchdog of the Senate Armed Forces Committee. Following his reelection to the Senate in 1954, Johnson was elected Senate majority leader, the youngest man to ever serve in this position, and gained renown as the most able legislative leader of the postwar era. Johnson believed his greatest accomplishments as Senate majority leader were the acceleration of the nation's nascent space program, through the passage of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, and the passage of the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960, the first civil rights legislation enacted by Congress since the Reconstruction era.

In 1960 John F. Kennedy was elected president of the United States, with Johnson serving as his vice-president. Following Kennedy's assassination on November 22, 1963, Johnson assumed the presidency and pledged his support for the stalled domestic agenda of Kennedy's New Frontier, which called for tax reform; the passage of a "medicare" bill, to provide medical assistance to the elderly through an increase in social security taxes; the rebuilding of the nation's inner cities; a comprehensive program of federal aid to education; and the furthering of civil rights. During 1964, while exercising strong executive leadership and drawing upon his quarter-century of congressional experience, Johnson secured passage of a tax bill, a Civil Rights Act, after a 75-day Senate filibuster, and funding for 10 separate antipoverty programs to be administered by the newly created Office of Economic Opportunity.

Following Johnson's landslide election in 1964, and amid a period of unprecedented national prosperity, Johnson sought to build upon Kennedy's New Frontier, to create what he called a Great Society. Johnson's more expansive vision captured the ideals and hopes of his generation, who believed the nation's sustained economic growth would permit bold new public initiatives to improve the quality of life for all Americans. During the next three years Congress passed numerous major pieces of legislation designed to expand the nation's social welfare system, eliminate poverty, and promote civil rights including the creation of the Medicare-Medicaid program; a billion dollar increase in federal aid to elementary and secondary education; a multibillion dollar program of relief for the eleven state Appalachian region; the creation of the Cabinet level Departments of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and Transportation; and the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which Johnson cited in 1969 as the greatest accomplishment of his administration. In addition, over 300 environmental and conservation measures were passed during the Johnson administration and over 40 units were added to the National Park system.

Though the Great Society initially worked as Johnson hoped, the mixed legacy of his domestic agenda — the widening web of federal activity, how many programs ultimately fell short of expectations and proved to be more expensive and inefficient than proponents anticipated, as well as the ongoing debate as to whether or not the federal government was the appropriate vehicle for social engineering — was quickly overshadowed by foreign affairs. In 1965 Johnson was criticized for sending 28,000 U.S. Marines to the Dominican Republic to halt a revolt against that nation's government, which aroused suspicion throughout Latin America of renewed American interventionism. But the most tragic crisis of the Johnson administration stemmed from the escalation of the American military presence in Vietnam.

Under Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy military supplies and advisors were sent to Vietnam to bolster the noncommunist government in the South and strengthen its military forces, who were engaged in a civil war with the communist North. Faced with the choice of either phasing out the American presence in Vietnam or committing the United States to an enormous military effort, the Johnson administration opted to ultimately send more than 500,000 troops to Vietnam, as well as initiate a massive aerial bombing of the North. The nation's escalating involvement in Vietnam bitterly divided the American people. Johnson's critics deplored the heavy loss of American life and the enormous economic cost, as the administration's decision to maintain both the war and domestic commitments without raising taxes fanned an inflation that roared out of control. As the nation's involvement in Vietnam became increasingly unpopular, with hundreds of thousands of Americans demonstrating in the streets, Johnson announced in a nationally televised address to the American people on March 31, 1968,

that he was ordering a partial halt to the bombing of North Vietnam in an effort to spur peace negotiations and, in acknowledging that he could no longer unify the nation, withdrew as a candidate for re-election

Johnson left office in January 1969, despondent and unpopular with the American people and returned to Texas and the LBJ Ranch. In retirement Johnson wrote his memoirs, *The Vantage Point*, and oversaw the establishment of both the state and national historical parks, as well as the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library on the campus of the University of Texas at Austin. On January 22, 1973, Johnson died and was buried in the family cemetery near his birthplace, where, in the words of the Reverend Billy Graham, “amidst these familiar hills and under these expansive skies his earthly life (had) come full circle” (NPS 1990b: 19).

## OTHER PARK RESOURCES

### Topography, Geology, and Climate

Both the LBJ Ranch and Johnson City districts lie within the Pedernales River valley. The area is located mostly within a relatively rugged topographic basin, with rough terrain and considerable relief, along with relatively flat inner portions within the basin. Hills covered by ashe juniper, locally known as cedar, and oak characterize the scenery. Elevations range from slightly less than 1,000 to 2,500 feet above mean sea level (MSL).

Geologically, the region is different and distinctive from the rest of Texas. The river valley cuts through a geologic region known as the Llano Uplift, which is bounded on the south and west by the Edwards Plateau and on the east by the central Texas Hill Country. The hills are capped by Cretaceous limestone underlain by sands and shales of the Cretaceous age. The Llano Uplift is a structural high dome of very old igneous and metamorphic Precambrian rocks. To the north local Precambrian granite highs of the Llano Uplift have been identified as upward protruding “knobs.” Because of the differences in limestone/marl weathering, the landscape has a stairstepped/benched appearance.

### Mining and Minerals

There are no active mining operations immediate to the Johnson City and LBJ Ranch districts that provide usable quantities. However, in the G area there are several quarries in operation, which mine granite and limestone; in Marble Falls, Texas, granite rock is mined.

### Vegetation

Historically, when the land was first settled in the early to mid-1800s, wild species of native grasses, 3 to 5 feet tall, were dominant. The landscape resembled a sea of grass, while at the same time the slopes were mostly covered with stunted live-oaks and cedar, miles of brush country and tall, thin grass coexisting together. Past records and accounts indicate that upland forests existed in Blanco and Gillespie Counties prior to 1860 (Weniger 1984). Wild pine and cedar (juniper) grew in the area. Oaks, primarily live oak, but including post, blackjack and Spanish or red, were clearly the predominant trees in the original Hill Country.

The Llano Uplift and Edwards Plateau within the area provides a highly diverse biota. The most common description of this region is that of live oak-juniper savanna on the uplands with juniper-dominated thickets in the steep canyons (Carls and Gardner 1986). According to McMahan (1984) three vegetation classes are found in the Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park area: live oak-mesquite, live oak-juniper, and live-oak-ashe juniper. Common associated native species include the following: Texas oak, shin oak, cedar elm, netleaf hackberry, black willow, bald cypress, flameleaf sumac, agarito, Texas persimmon, possum haw holly, rusty black-haw viburnum, Mexican persimmon, Texas prickly pear, kidneywood, saw greenbriar, Texas wintergrass, little bluestem, curly mesquite, Texas grama, Halls panicum, purple three-awn, hairy tridens, cedar sedge, two-leaved senna, mat euphorbia, and rabbit tobacco.

Introduced species of grasses and forbs have evolved over time and are potentially damaging to native plants. Common exotic species include Queen Anne's lace, common sowthistle, curly dock, King Ranch bluestem, and Johnson grass.

Today, much of the rural landscape is heavily infested with mesquite and whitebrush, including a variety of shorter grass species. Prairie grasses and stands of live and Spanish oak, elm, hackberry, cottonwood, sycamore, and willow grow on the upper plateaus and terraces. Cedar (ashe juniper) are also present. Cypress trees line the banks of the creeks and rivers. Native grasses include little bluestem, Indian grass, sideoats grama, and Texas winter grass. The most common exotic/introduced grasses include Coastal Bermuda, Plains lovegrass, Klein grass, and King Ranch bluestem (as cited by Cuyler 1931). Based on NPS field surveys and records, approximately 52 species of native terrestrial plant species are known to be within Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park (NPS 1994).

Findings from the *Johnson Settlement Vegetation Restoration Report* (Fowler, Gabbard, and Noel 1998) indicate that, within a 10-acre plot, grasses occupy approximately 66% of the plant cover. Most common grasses are side-oats grama, muhly grasses, King Ranch bluestem, and three-awn grasses, including herbaceous species of Indian blanket and bluebonnet. Results from the study and other vegetative findings suggest that this site is more mesic than typical for this area of Texas; soil is possibly alluvial in nature. The primary grasses of tallgrass prairies in Texas are little bluestem, Indian grass, big bluestem and side-oats grama, all of which are present at this site, with the exception of big bluestem. Therefore, restoration of the site to a tallgrass prairie is viable option to depict presettlement era vegetation.

The inventory phase of the park's maintenance management system identified about 800 pecan trees (includes the cultivated domestic pecans at the ranch) and 4,680 live oak and other trees within Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park (NPS 1995).

## Wildlife

Park profile records indicate that approximately 72 native resident terrestrial vertebrates can be found within the park boundaries. However, no extensive studies or monitoring of wildlife has been done in the park (NPS 1996). Checklists for vertebrate mammals, fish, amphibians, reptiles and insects need to be accomplished. There is a bird list for the national historical park.



A number of exotic animal species were raised on the LBJ Ranch during the historic period as exotic game species for hunting. Currently, one game farm borders the LBJ Ranch district, while several other game farms continue operations within the region. These exotic game species include Mouflon-Barbados sheep (*Ovis sp.*), Aoudad sheep-barbary (*Ammotragus lervia*), Nilgai antelope (*Rosetaphus tragocamelus*), Blackbuck antelope (*Antilope cervicapra*), English red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), Axis deer (*Axis axis*), Fallow deer (*Dama dama*), and Sitka deer (*Cervus nippon*).

Currently, a more common exotic, the nutria (*Myocastor coypus*) or coypu occur in small, but unknown numbers along the Pedernales Rivers, adjacent to the LBJ Ranch district. Classified as a large rodent, in size compared to a muskrat or beaver, they inhabit the riverbanks. With their bank-side burrowing, they pose a threat to stable banks, which has resulted in some erosion of the riverbank. Under the park's Resources Management Plan and rodent pest control program, the park's preferred direct reduction method, e.g. shooting, has been effective in controlling nutria.

### Special Status Species (Threatened, Endangered, Candidate, and Rare Species)

A detailed or specific listing and status of any threatened, rare, and endangered species has not been done for the park. In Blanco County several listed species are known to occur. According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Endangered Species Branch, several birds and reptiles are present within the county. Within Blanco County, the most common species include the endangered black-capped vireo (*Vireo atricapillus*) and the golden-cheeked warbler (*Denroica chrysoparia*). Though not legally protected, species of concern within Blanco County include the loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), Texas garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis annectans*), Texas horned lizard (*Phrynosoma cornutum*), Texas salamander (*Eurycea neotenes*), Canyon mock orange (*Philadelphus ernestii*), and Hill Country wild mercury (*Argythamnia aphoroides*).

Gillespie County is known to have occurrences of the following federally listed species: the endangered black-capped vireo (*Vireo atricapillus*), golden-cheeked warbler (*Denroica chrysoparia*), whooping crane (*Grus americana*); and the threatened bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*). Species of concern within Gillespie County include the Texas horned lizard (*Phrynosoma cornutum*), Texas salamander (*Eurycea neotenes*), big red sage (*Salvia penstemonoides*), Edward's Plateau cornsalad (*Valerianella texana*), Hill Country wild mercury (*Argythamnia aphoroides*), and Texas purple spike (*Hexalectris warnockii*).

The accompanying table identifies the federal and state listed species known to occur or that have been sighted in both Blanco and Gillespie Counties (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1998; Texas Parks and Wildlife Department 1997).

At a countywide level, all these species specifically have confirmed sightings (USFWS 1998). However, based on park's resource staff knowledge, none of these protected species is known to occur within the two districts of Lyndon B. Johnson National Park (NPS, J. Tiff, pers. comm. 1998). In addition, it is possible that the following species may occur as migrants: American peregrine falcon, Arctic peregrine falcon, least tern, whooping crane, bald eagle, piping plover, loggerhead shrike, and white-faced ibis.

## Prime and Unique Farmlands

Based on Blanco and Gillespie County soil surveys, prime and unique farmland soils commonly occur within each of the counties, as well as in both the Johnson City and LBJ Ranch districts of Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park. Four prime farmland soils occur within the Johnson City district, primarily in the settlement area and along Town Creek. It is roughly estimated that they occupy between 25% and 50 % of the district's acreage. The prime farmland soils classified are Anhalt clay, 0-1% slopes; Bolar clay loam, 1%-3% slopes; Hye fine sandy loam, 1%-5% slopes; and Krum clay, 1%-3% slopes. Within the LBJ Ranch district, about eight prime farmland soils exist. It is roughly estimated that they occupy more the 50% of the district's acreage, mostly behind the Texas White House and adjacent to the airstrip. The most common prime farmland soils include Luckenbach clay loam, 1%-3% and 3%-5% slopes, Pedernales fine sandy loam, 3%-5% slopes, and Tobosa clay. Other scattered prime farmland soils in the LBJ Ranch district include Bastrop loamy fine sand, Blanket clay loam, Denton silty clay, and Frio silty clay loam